

SENATOR M'LEAN INTERCEDES FOR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

During Debate on Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill, Mr. McLean in Advocacy of the Measure, Declared It Would Be Better For the Country to Pay an Increase in Prices Now "Rather Than to Await Destruction of the Farming Business and Then Pay High Prices Permanently."

Washington, Feb. 3.—Although debate on the Fordney emergency tariff bill dragged aimlessly on the senate floor today, real progress was made toward definite action on the measure. Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, maintained agreement to take up the bill with their products remained on the farm. He declared that the proposed tariff on sugar would mean only that congress was "dividing money into the pockets of the sugar trust" and estimated that on the needles, meat, flour and sugar the country would be "taxed between 10 and 20 per cent."

Senator McClellan, republican, interrupted to say that the measure would not be a threat to the agricultural industry. Mr. McClellan said that the life of the law would be extended for a period of 10 years. The date he made six months hence. McClellan replied that while it might cause an increase in the price of the course would be for the country to

the day. All the while, frequently during the day, the farmers, who were in the maneuvering and the leaders conferred about them in and out of the chamber while Senators Capper, republican, Kansas; McKellar, democrat, Arkansas; and McMillan, democrat, Arkansas, occupied the attention of the few senators present with speeches. Mr. Robinson discussed proposals for the care of invalid veterans, but the other speakers were silent. Mr. McKellar, during his speech, had a brief colloquy with Senator Randall, democrat, Louisiana, upon demand of the latter for proof of his statements that the bill would be considered on the subject was passed over, four or five senators went to Mr. McKellar's aid, but Mr. Randall declined to be convinced, recording his end of the argument by saying, "I am not interested in the existence of such a trust."

The Tennessee senator challenged supporters of the bill to show how it would

them now rather than to await decisions of the Supreme Court and 22 states, which would be required to pay high prices per acre."

The age-old battle over tariff for protection, or tariff for revenue only, is right alive. Senator Fisher admits that the purpose of using the tariff is to make protection for the farmer, and "saw up their votes on a protective tariff matter in the future."

He said his business, especially the meat and butter business, were dependent on high import rates, were dependent on the tariff, and that by giving the farmers a prohibitory rate their products' strength would be injured for later revision of the Underwood tariff. He also considered "syndicates, trusts, and the way in which they handle house ways and means."

The senate will meet an hour tomorrow, recessing tonight until 11 clock. Mr. McComber, as well as Senator Lusk, explained his position although the Fordney bill was passed by before the senate, they could not let senators from talking on any other

**GRAFT CHARGES INVOLVE
38 N. Y. CUSTOMS INSPECTORS**

New York, Feb. 4.—Evidence involving thirty-eight customs inspectors at the port of New York in charges of graft, with the payment of bribes to federal grand jurors as soon as the cases are completed, Earl B. Ruess, assistant federal district attorney, announced tonight. Warrants will be returned for the arrest of the men, he said.

Bryon C. Newton, collector of the port, said tonight that he had been told by a confidential source that the inspectors had been sent to Washington to discuss said case of graft charges. He said the investigation, which had been in progress for a short time, revealed a deplorable condition on the pier.

The inspectors, Mr. Newton declared, had been receiving gratuities or bribes from \$10 to \$500 from importers.

says who wish their baggage passed unexamined. The collector would not catch them, but they would be caught by the customs men. The collector would not have had luck through failures to collect customs, but "it" was probably many thousand dollars.

James H. McQuinn, chief of liquor, Mr. Newton added, figured in the investigation, although perhaps not to so great an extent as silk, jewelry and other dutiable articles. He was not, however, suspected to show that an international drug smuggling ring was at work here, but this far was not far connected with the services rendered had come under suspicion in this connection.

Mr. Newton asserted that the fault was not really that of lack of discipline at the port. The practice of accepting gratuities became more or less general after the war, he said. The collector would not have been suspected when it was found that some of the inspectors went so far as to go to the homes of the owners of automobiles for recovering stolen automobiles. He also stated that members of the promoter's staff had been seen at the customs policeman's slot machine, and that members of the collector used slot machine for money before the collector was arrested. He also was in the slot machine. One police officer was reported to have exchanged a slot for a new one while another checked the book which showed a stolen car in order to sell it for \$7,500.

PROFITS OF COAL MINING COMPANIES 266 PER CENT

Washington, Feb. 3.—Estimated profits of 21 mining companies operating in the Philadelphia coal fields of West Virginia, which were reported to the Federal Reserve commission on investment during 1928, placed today before the senate committee on mining, showed a profit of 266 per cent, according to the Calder coal commission bill.

The corporation names involved
not made public after an estimated
date, during which T. D. Morrow,
president of the National Coal
association, said this would violate an
standing "reached with senate invest
ment" who procured a secret
Mansel of the investigating com
tee, which drafted the bill, denied
any such "understanding" had existed
between the coal industry and the
committee considering the bill. He
ruled that the companies would be
free to maintain secrecy as to com
pany profits, but that they would
L. Wing, federal trade commission
official, was interpreted to use num
bers of the coal corporations as the
ports were analyzed.

**HOLIDAY IN MADRID FOR
BELGIAN ROYAL COU**

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The house committee was informed recently by war department officials that the cost of these forces to December 31 of 1917 would be \$175,000,000. Germany had paid a little over \$25,000,000.

HARDING HAS NOT DECIDED UPON PERSONNEL OF CABINET

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Fall of New Mexico, who returned to his seat in the senate today after having accompanied President-elect Harding on his Florida vacation trip, said it was "undecided" that Mr. Harding had not decided definitely upon the personnel of his cabinet. He also said it was "his belief" that Mr. Harding would be "likely to be selected as secretary of state and that Harry M. Daugherty, Mr. Harding's personal attorney, would be named as attorney general in the cabinet."

Deiçiana, today received a warm welcome from the American, British and French colonies of Midra, for who expressed their warmest wishes. He requested them to inform the people of the French colonies of his great satisfaction at the enthusiastic welcome accorded him and the King Alfonso, King Albert, Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth visited today. The entire population of Midra today held a holiday to see the visitors. The women of Midra wore white dresses and bows of Belgian and Spanish origin.

BERGDOFF COUNSEL HAS AN AGREEMENT TO DIVIDE \$1,000,000

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—Grover land Bergdoff's leave of absence from the U. S. Supreme Court, valued at \$100,000 per year, was obtained by T. Ansell and the late D. Clarence

Senator Favre made any reference to reports that he would be appointed as ambassador to Germany. He merely indicated "their belief that the senator would be ready for that portfolio."

GERMANY DOES NOT WITHDRAW FROM FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

Berlin, Feb. 2.—(By The A. P.)—"Germany does not, of course, withdraw from further negotiations, but she must decline to accept the present proposals as constituting a basis, or even a starting point for renewed deliberations." The German minister of economics, informed The Associated Press today, Germany, he added, would not affix his signature to a pact that could be interpreted as a surrender.

Vogelgesell treaty prescribed an entirely different procedure for arriving at the amount of indemnity Germany was to pay to the allies, based on the supporting cost

money, he counsel, as a means of effecting a settlement of the reparations lease from his five-year sentence, Charles D. McVay, United States district attorney, here today.

Information made public today by Avoy revealed that the department had an agreement whereby the \$100,000,000 bond of the German Republic Bergdoll was supposed to have away in the market, and was to be divided between his lawyers in compensation of the freedom was obtained.

HARTFORD CONTRACTORS FILE PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today in the federal court here today by Hartford contractors, who are suing the Hartford. Liabilities were given as \$369, and assets as \$43,832. In a preliminary petition Philip Hoffman was named as the receiver.